

CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ.

Received up to 21st July, 1884.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 14th July, refers to the large and influential meeting lately held at Madras, under the presidency of Sir T. Mádho Ráo, to protest against the migration of the Madras Government to the hills, and remarks that the public feeling against these migrations is universal. If the Judges of the High Courts and the subordinate European officers can live in the plains during the hot weather, it is difficult to realize why the Lieutenant-Governors cannot live there. During their stay at the hills, which lasts no less than eight or nine months in the year, the higher officers are practically quite inaccessible to the people. These migrations also involve a great deal of unnecessary expenditure to the State treasury. The well-known Anglo-Indian Defence Association of Calcutta, which was called into being by the Ilbert Bill controversy, supports the native agitation in this matter, but it is not influenced by the very best of motives. It would put a stop to Lord Ripon's visit to Simla, but

would allow its friend Mr. Rivers Thompson to enjoy himself at Darjiling ! Its conduct cannot be too severely condemned.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 12th July, briefly describes some of the important reforms introduced by the new re-organization scheme, Panjáb. The editor observes that the scheme has greatly improved the position of the Civil Service, but that the condition of the Uncovenanted Service has gone from bad to worse. The editor regrets that the scheme was not published until it had been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. If it had been published earlier, many useful suggestions would have been made by the public, and the native officers would not have been left out in the cold.

Circulation,
1,880 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Am* (Labore), of the 19th July, adverting to the recent resolution of the Panjáb Government on the subject of the re-organization of the civil administration in that province, remarks that it would seem that the re-organization will involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 2,35,476, including the sum of Rs. 74,400 already devoted to improving the position of the tahsildárs and the munsífs. Hence it will be seen that over a lakh and a half of rupees more will in future go into the pockets of the European officers every year. The scheme in question raises the pay of the Civilians in the Panjáb nearly to the scale in vogue in the North-Western Provinces. The pay of the Deputy Commissioners has been made nearly equal to that allowed to the Commissioners under the old system, and they have been also relieved of a great portion of their civil business. But the native officers have derived no substantial benefit from the re-organization. The highest rate of pay fixed for the munsífs in the Panjáb is Rs. 250, while the first class munsífs in the North-Western Provinces are allowed Rs. 400. The natives will find them-

The same.

selves worse off under the new arrangements. The Extra Assistant Commissioners, who were made Judicial Assistants under the old system, received Rs. 800 as pay and Rs. 300 as judicial allowance, in all Rs. 1,100 a month; but the pay of the Subordinate Judges of the first grade has been fixed at only Rs. 1,000. Pandit Moti Lál Kathjú, who would be allowed Rs. 1,100 a month under the old system, gets only Rs. 1,000 under the new.

A correspondent of the same paper states that the Deputy Náib tahsídárs, Panjáb. Commissioners and the Commissioners have repeatedly recommended the náib tahsídárs to the Panjáb Government for an increase of pay, but in vain. It was expected that the Local Government would not fail to improve their position in connection with the new re-organization scheme, but their claims have been again overlooked. As their pay is quite inadequate, it is to be hoped that Sir Charles Aitchison will soon take their case into consideration.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Lucknow, complains of the alleged tyranny Police. and oppression of the police. The cases of police torture are pretty frequent. The police officials do not pay traders the full price of their articles, nor do they pay anything for the use of hackney-carriges. If any person does not accede to their illegal demands, they harass him in various ways. They collude with thieves and robbers. It is almost impossible that a thief should be able to commit a theft in a street without the connivance of the police constable on duty in the street at the time. The writer urges that the necessary reforms should be introduced into the Police Department in order to check the evil.

A correspondent of the *Agra Akhbár*, of the 14th July, Religious Endowments Act. states that the provisions of the Religious Endowments Act are very faulty. Some able and experienced men at Agra have recommended

Circulation,
150 copies.

some necessary amendments to it to the Local Government. It is to be hoped that the Viceroy's Legislative Council will take those proposals into consideration and amend the Act. The writer then refers to the public meeting held at Fatehpur Sikri to fill a vacancy in the committee for the management of the religious endowment there, caused by the death of Mír Saiyid Ali. Incompetent and dishonest men were recommended by interested persons for the office, but none of them was appointed owing to the firm opposition of Mír Hashmat Ali, a member of the committee. The writer asks the District and Sessions Judge of Agra to interfere and to secure the appointment of an able man like Saiyid Imdád Ali Khán to the post.

Circulation,
140 copies.

The *Náru-l-Absár* (Allahabad), of the 12th July, states that Spread of the use of the great drunkenness prevalent in liquor. Europe is a dark stain on the European

civilization. The fact is that the Governments in Europe derive a large revenue from the tax on liquor, and have imposed few restrictions on its sale in consequence. But in the United States the sale of liquor is strictly prohibited. Only druggists are allowed to sell it in small quantities as medicine. The use of liquor is greatly on the increase in this country, as the Government has allowed shops for the sale of country liquor to be established in every town and village. If the Government desires to promote the welfare of the people, it should adopt measures to check the spread of the evil.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Panjábí Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 16th July, states Importation of Govern- that the statistics for the trade between ment stores from England. India and other countries for April and May, 1884, which have been lately published, show a large increase in the value of the imports. The articles imported during those two months were worth $9\frac{1}{2}$ krors of rupees, while the figures for the two corresponding months in 1880 were $8\frac{1}{2}$ krors. There was also an increase of 76

lakhs in the value of the Government stores imported during the two months in question. Lord Ripon has repeatedly recommended the use of the articles of Indian manufacture for the public service, but the subordinate officers do not obey his orders in this matter.

The *Bháratí Vilás* (Agra), of the 10th June (received on Tahsildár of Farrukhábád. the 16th July), publishes a communicated article, entitled "Injustice."

The writer observes that it would seem that the Local Government drew the attention of the Collector of Farrukhábád to his complaint about the refusal of the tahsíl officials at that place to accept a receipt in Hindi from the Hindi teacher at the vernacular school at Modha (*vide* page 179 of the Selections from the vernacular newspaper for the week ending the 5th March, 1884). The Collector called for an explanation from the tahsildár. The committee, to which the latter's explanation was forwarded, considered his one-sided version of the story as true, and asked the teacher why he had published the matter in a newspaper. The teacher gave an answer, but it did not satisfy the committee, and he was fined 8 annas! The writer considers the infliction of the fine on the teacher as quite unjust, and urges that the tahsildár's explanation should be published in order that he may answer it. The writer also complains that the tahsíl officials have tampered with dates in the Acquittance-Rolls of teachers for December.

The *Rafšu-l-Akhbár* (Benares), of the 16th July, urges Suggested repeal of the Arms Act.

that, as the natives are perfectly loyal, the Government should allow them to carry arms. If the millions of this country were taught the use of arms, no foreign country would ever dream of going to war with England. In their present state they cannot render any aid to Government in times of difficulty.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 19th July, regrets to Local self-government, Gurdaspur. state that the rebuke administered by the Local Government to the Deputy

Circulation,
200 copies.

Circulation
350 copies.

Circulation,
400 copies.

Commissioner of Gurdáspur for his arbitrary proceedings in connection with local self-government has had no effect on him. It would seem that he sent a *parwána* to the tahsildár, stating that he would be glad if a certain person, who was not a member of the new Municipal Committee, were elected president of the committee! What business had he to issue such a *parwána*? When the person recommended by him was not elected president, he appointed the Judicial Assistant Commissioner to the office. The speech which he delivered at the time of appointing the vice-president was particularly interesting. His interference with the appointment of the president and the vice-president was quite illegal.

The same paper is glad to state that local self-government bids fair to be successful at Firozpur. The new municipal committee consists almost entirely of natives, there being only one European member, who is a missionary. The Deputy Commissioner wisely refrains from all interference. Pir Ahmad Ali Khán has been made president and Lalá Kanhyá Lál vice-president.

The same paper regrets to state that the relations between Quarrel between the Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner and the pleaders at Gurdáspur. Saiyid Muhammad Latif, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Gurdáspur, and the local bar have not lately been of a very cordial nature. The Saiyid desires that the pleaders should make him a *salám* when they enter his court, while they contend that they are not bound to do so. He is also not satisfied with the usual Muhammadan formula of salutation, which, he says, can only be used by equals. One pleader who did not make a *salám* had to apologize, and another, guilty of the same so-called offence, was charged with contempt of court.

The same paper states that Abdu-l-Rahim, the Forest Ranger of Dangagali, has been transferred to Khánpur, and that Colonel Bachelor has taken his pension, and is just now enjoying himself in

the Happy Valley. The Forest Ranger should have been sent out of the Hazára Division, because his influence throughout that Division is so great that few persons will have the courage to say anything against him so long as he remains in any part of the Division. The Panjáb Government has not been well advised in allowing Colonel Bachelor, the principal offender, to retire from the service before the completion of the enquiry that has been set on foot in connection with his mismanagement of the Forest affairs in Hazára. If the result of the investigation is unfavourable to him, will he be sent far from home and brought to justice? During the course of the enquiry it might be necessary to obtain his evidence on important points. Had he not been allowed to go home until the enquiry was brought to a close, probably he would have been found guilty, would have forfeited his pension, and would have been also required to make good the losses which the Government has suffered from his maladministration.

The same paper, referring to the new re-organization Panjáb re-organization scheme, regrets that the hopes of promotion entertained by the native officers have been entirely defeated. The *Rasīq* will write more on this subject in a future issue.

The *Nastīm-i-Agra*, of the 15th July, complains of the alleged prevalence of bribery and corruption among Government servants. The ministerial officials employed in the courts of justice are said to be specially amenable to bribery. Some native officers, too, have not very clean hands. The indifference of the Government to this widespread evil cannot be too deeply regretted. An illegal tax under the name of the *hawdīt* tax was long levied at Agra. On the occasion of the late visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to Agra a so-called tour tax was levied from traders on a pretty large scale by some dishonest officials. The Local Government made some enquiries in connection with the levy

Circulation,
350 copies,

of this tax, but afterwards dropped the matter, and inflicted no punishment on the offenders! If the Government continues to connive at the evil in this way, the day will come when justice will be openly sold to the highest bidders at the courts of justice.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 14th July, says that Singing of indecent songs a statement is going the round of by native women in public. the Indian newspapers to the effect that an Englishwoman at home has been lately sentenced to three months' imprisonment for composing an indecent song which she intended to sing at a theatre. In this country there is a general custom among native women of indulging in most obscene songs at their houses and also in the public streets and thoroughfares on marriage occasions. But it is to be regretted that neither their husbands and parents protest against this shameful practice, nor do the Government officers take any notice of the matter. Some native associations have made it a point to endeavour to check the evil, and their efforts have not been altogether in vain; but the evil is so universal that nothing short of the interference of the Magistrates under the Penal Code will put a stop to it. Surely the use of indecent language in public is an offence under the Code.

The same paper states that its Anglo-Indian contemporaries never had a good word to say Suggested stoppage of pensions to native Govern- for the natives. But since the late ment servants Ilbert Bill controversy was raised, they have become the sworn enemies of the latter, and have made frequent attacks on them and the Native Chiefs. At one time a Native Chief is denounced for his alleged tyranny and oppression, and at another time the reduction of the armies of the Native States is recommended. Next the loyalty of the native population is doubted, then the writings of the native press are condemned as seditious, and the passing of a Press Act is urged. It appears from the *Mihr-i-Nimroz* that the

Anglo-Indian newspapers have lately proposed that pensions should not be granted by Government to its native servants! Nothing could be more mischievous and unjust than such a proposal.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 18th July, states that

Mahārājā Holkar and
the Anglo-Indian Press.

if the stories of the alleged cruelty and high-handedness of the eldest son of Holkar, which have been lately

circulated by Anglo-Indian contemporaries, are well founded, it has no sympathy with him and would ask the Mahārājā to inflict suitable punishment on him. But it is not known how his alleged arbitrary proceedings remained secret so long, and have been lately discovered all of a sudden. Some time ago he had a quarrel with a European officer at Allahabad, and lately punished a chaprāsi of the Indor Bank for misconduct. The relations of the Mahārājā with the missionaries in his State have not lately been satisfactory. It would seem that the Anglo-Indian journalists have, through race feeling, taken up the cudgels for their countrymen, and made attacks on the Mahārājā and the heir-apparent. If the prince oppresses the people, the Mahārājā should prevent him from doing so. The Anglo-Indian press should always criticise the proceedings of the Native Chiefs with justice and leniency, and should not make a mountain of a mole-hill. The editor would advise the Native Chiefs to treat every European with respect, and to avoid displeasing him in any way.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 19th July, referring

The same.

to the charges brought against the eldest son of Holkar, expresses surprise and

regret at the alleged misconduct of the prince. He has received a good English education. It is really surprising that he should be guilty of such arbitrary acts. It is to be hoped that he will be able to defend himself against the charges. The *Pioneer*, the *Englishman*, and the *Times of India* have taken

Circulation,
135 copies.

Circulation,
605 copies.

the lead in the attack on Indor. The Mahárájá himself has been also found fault with. It is alleged that the revenue of the State has trebled during the last twenty years, and this increase in the revenue has been attributed to the severity of the administration. But no evidence has been adduced in support of this charge. It should be observed that the Mahárájá has cleared a large portion of the jungle in his territories, and has brought it under cultivation. He has provided means of irrigation. The increase in the revenues of the State is in no small degree due to the increase in the cultivation of opium. An unmistakable proof of the Mahárájá's good government and the prosperity of the people is to be found in the fact that some years ago a large portion of the population of Nemar and Khandesh left their homes and settled in Indor. He has established two cotton-mills, by which both he and his subjects profit. The success of his administration is evident from the fact that he has got three or four *krors* of rupees in his treasury. If the heir-apparent has committed any acts of high-handedness, it is unjust to find fault with the administration of the Mahárájá. It is to be hoped that Lord Ripon will not readily believe the representations of the Foreign Office, but will appoint a Commission to enquire into the matter, if necessary.

R A I L W A Y.

Circulation,
500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftab-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 14th July, writing from Hissar, complains of the alleged ill-treatment of passengers by the railway guards. Lately a guard, making a man and his wife, who were on their way to Rewari, sit in separate carriages by force, committed a rape on the woman in the train. Her husband remained silent through fear of the public obloquy which the disclosure of the outrage would involve. Again three guards, namely, Kanhyā Lal, Jagan Náth, and Abdullah, took from a passenger Rs. 10-3-0

cash and his railway ticket by force at Bhatoli, but offered to return him his ticket provided he would not claim the money. He did not agree to their proposal. On this they falsely charged him with attempting to get into the carriage while the train was in motion. The poor man was placed under the custody of the police, who released him after detaining him for one day.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 8th July (received on the 19th idem), disapproves of the reduction made by the Supreme

Circulation,
195 copies.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Government in the speed of the trains on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and remarks that, although that line has not been provided with sleepers, accidents have not been so frequent on it as on other lines. Hence the *Najm* hopes that the Government will reconsider the matter, and allow the former rate of speed to be restored. If it be not prepared to allow the restoration of the former speed, it should order the rates of fare to be reduced. It will be remembered that an increase was made in the fare when the speed was increased. (The *Tahzib*, Moradabad, of the 12th July, also argues that the Railway Company should reduce the rates of fare.)

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Kányakubj Prakâsh* (Lucknow), of the 15th July, Meat-shops at Aminabad. in its local news column, complains that the shops for the sale of meat at Aminábád, being situated in the central street, are a great public nuisance. They should be removed to an out-of-the-way place.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Sabhá Kapurthala*, of the 12th July, publishes an *Urwatu-l-Wusqâ* news-paper of Paris. Urdu translation of an article that appeared in the *Urwatu-l-Wusqâ*, the Arabic journal published at Paris. In the article the writer refers to the great fertility of the Indian soil, but regrets that the condition of the people is most unsatisfactory, for

Circulation,
120 copies.

which he holds the British Government to be entirely responsible. In every town thousands of men are to be found who have no clothes to protect their bodies from the inclemencies of the weather. Labourers work hard throughout the day, but do not earn more than 2½ or 3 francs a month. The land revenue has been fixed at 55 per cent. of the produce, and is realized even when there is a failure of crops from drought or any other cause. The people are burdened with heavy taxation. The writer makes other remarks in the same strain.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	MONTHLY,	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
16	Dabda-i-Qaisari...	Bareilly	Urdú	Weekly	Thákur Prasad	July 12th	1884.	July 15th	300 copies.
17	Dabda-i-Sikandari	Rámpur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain,	" 14th	"	" 16th	453 "
18	Dabru-i-Mulk	Bhúpal	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Amajd Hussain	" 18th	"	" 20th	349 "
19	Delli Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Faslu-l-dín	" 16th	"	" 18th	331 "
20	Deek Upkarak	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sálib Rám	" 12th	"	" 15th	740 "
21	Groves Gazette	B u l a n d- shahr.	Ditto	Ditto	Gangé Sahéi	" 17th	"	" 20th	40 "
22	Gurmukhí Ahmád	Amritsar...	Gurmukhí	Ditto	Jhandá Singh	" 16th & 18th	18th & 19th	respectively.	...
23	Háfi-i-Hind	Cavnpore, Urdú	Urdú	Ditto	Mubammad Nabi	July 17th	June,	" 18th	618 "
24	Hidayat	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Ahráf.	" 11th	"	" 15th	...
25	Hindustání	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Faslu-l-dín	" 18th & 20th	"	" 18th & 20th	600 "
26	Ildam	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Gangá Prasad	" 18th	"	" 21st	...
27	Jajpur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdú,	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Mir	" 12th & 16th	"	" 15th & 19th	280 "
28	Jaleo-i-Tár	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Mahbír Prássad	" 18th	"	" 20th	150 "
29	Ján-i-Jensched	Morshedábád	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeesh Lal	June 1st & 16th	July.	" 20th	90 "
30	Kárgízakbúj Práddah	Lucknow	Hindi	Monthly	Jameshed Ali	July 13th	"	" 17th	150 "
31	Keránsah	Ditto	Urdú	Weekly	Sita Rám	For July	"	" 19th	250 "
32	Kékti Petriká	Bengrás	Hindi-Urdú,	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	July 14th	"	" 16th	250 "
					Lakshmi Shankar,	" 18th	"	" 20th	600 copies (in- cluding 324 copies taken by Govt.)
					M. A.				

33	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i> ,	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	... Chintamani Rao	... 14th	... 15th	... 15th	... 350 copies.
34	<i>Khair Khwādh-i-Alam</i>	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	... Mir Hasan	... 16th	... 18th	... 190	... "
35	<i>Khair Khwādh-i-Pan-Gujrānwāls</i> .	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	... Brij Lal	... 4th & 12th	... 21st	... 400	... "
36	<i>Koh-i-Nur</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	... Tri-weekly,	12th, 15th & 18th.	"	15th, 18th & 20th respectively.	625 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.) 84 copies.
37	<i>Lana-i-Nir</i>	Jaunpur	Urdu	Ditto	Weekly	June 29th & 6th July.	"	19th	...
38	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	... Ditto	July 2nd	"	15th	..."
39	<i>Loyal Gazette</i>	... Ditto	Urdu	Ditto	... Ditto	June 1st & 16th	"	20th	..."
40	<i>Metrodr Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	... Iqbāl-dīn	July 14th	"	18th	..."
41	<i>Musht-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	... Ganesh Lal	15th	"	16th	..."
42	<i>Matta-i-Nir</i>	Oruport	Urdu	Ditto	... Gobardhan Das	"	"	20th	..."
43	<i>Mir-i-Nisar</i>	Bijnor	Urdu	Ditto	... Ghulam Muhammad	"	"	21st	..."
44	<i>Mitra Vilas</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	... Durg Prasad	"	"	19th	..."
45	<i>Municipal Guide</i>	Agra	Urdu	Ditto	... Muhibullah	"	"	16th	..."
46	<i>Najgar-i-Aream</i>	Moridabad	Urdu	Ditto	... Mukund Ram	"	"	14th	..."
47	<i>Nojma-i-Alīder</i>	Rāewali	Urdu	Ditto	... Bi-monthly, Alf Jao	"	"	16th	..."
48	<i>Najma-i-Hind</i>	Moridabad	Urdu	Ditto	... Ajmed Ali	"	"	7th & 14th,	17th & 19th respectively.
49	<i>Nasīr-i-Agrā</i>	Agrā	Urdu	Ditto	... Rabbu-Llah Khan	"	"	17th	..."
50	<i>Nester-i-Hind</i>	Ratibpur	Urdu	Ditto	... Pandit Avtar Krishn.	"	"	19th	..."
51	<i>Nishān-i-Mulk</i>	Moridabad	Urdu	Ditto	... Jamīn Das	15th	"	17th	..."
52	<i>Nur-Afish</i>	Lodhiānā	Urdu	Ditto	... Kuri Bihari Lal	"	"	16th	..."
53	<i>Nur-i-Baqīya</i>	Badrānā	Urdu	Ditto	... Intishār-i-din	"	"	20th	..."
54	<i>Nur-i-Abdr</i>	Allahābād	Urdu	Ditto	... Rev. C. B. Newton	"	"	19th	..."
55	<i>Nur-i-Ansār</i>	Cawnpore	Urdu	Ditto	... Amjad Hussain	"	"	20th	..."
				Ditto	... Roshan Lal	"	"	16th	..."
				Ditto	... Muhammad Yaqub	"	"	19th	..."

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
56	Nyaya Sadak	... Hardé	... Marathi-Eng. Hind.	Weekly	Bástudéva Bháskar,	July 16th	1884.	350 copies.
57	Oudh Akhbar	... Lucknow,	Urdú	Daily	... Sheo Prasad	... 15th to 21st	July 17th	... 605 copies (In- cluding 94 copies taken by Govt.)
58	Oudh Punch	... Lahore	... Urdu	Ditto	... Weekly	" 15th	" 19th	450 copies.
59	Punjabi Akhbar	... Lahore	... Urdu	Ditto	... Bi-weekly	" 12th & 16th	" 11th & 19th respectively.	250 "
60	Punjabi Punch	... Patialá	... Urdu	Ditto	... Weekly	" 14th	" 16th	150 "
61	Patiala Akhbar	... Lahore	... Urdu	Ditto	... Urdu	" 17th	" 17th	368 "
62	Punjab Samachar	... Lahore	... Urdu	Ditto	... Urdu	" 21st	" 21st	700 "
63	Qasim-i-Akhbar	... Jullundur,	Urdu	Ditto	... Urdu	" 19th	" 20th	110 "
64	Rash-i-Akhbar	... Sialkot	... Urdu	Ditto	... Urdu	" 8th	" 21st	400 "
65	Rash-i-Hind	... Lahore	... Urdu	Ditto	... Urdu	" 19th	" 21st	400 "
66	Rash-i-Akhbar	... Benares	... Urdu	Ditto	... Urdu	" 16th	" 17th	350 "
67	Rash-i-Hind	... Lahore	... Urdu	Ditto	... Bi-weekly	" 15th & 18th	" 16th & 19th respectively.	420 "
68	Rajputana Gazette	Ajmere	Hindi-Urdú,	Weekly	Murad Ali	" 14th	" 16th	160 "
69	Ram Prakash	... Ratlam	... Urdu	Ditto	Mohammad Abdul-Haq.	June 26th, 3rd & 10th July.	" 18th	125 "
70	Reformer	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Pandit Hargopal	July 16th	19th	700 "
71	Sabke Kaparkhala	Kaparkhala	Urdu	Ditto	Díván Mathurá Dás,	" 14th	" 16th	120 "
72	Satiq-i-Akhbar	Bhawali	Urdu	Ditto	Dwárik Nath	" 17th	" 20th	320 "
73	Safir-i-Hind	pur. Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	"	" 16th	" 18th	300 "
				... Bi-monthly,	Bulqí Dás			

74	<i>Sajjān Kṛtī Sudhā-</i>	<i>Udaipur ...</i>	Hindi	... Weekly	... Banshī Dhar	... " 14th	... "	20th	... 215	"
75	<i>Shajāku-l-Sudhā</i>	... Lahore	Arabic	... Monthly	... Registrar of	the For July	... "	"	..."	...
76	<i>Sīlahnā-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	Urdū	... Tri-monthly	of Panjab University.	Aḥmad Ḥasan	July 20th	" 21st	100	"
77	<i>Saula-i-Tūr</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	... Weekly	... Ahmad Hasan	Muhammad Ibrā-	" 15th	" 17th	100	"
78	<i>Sūtra-i-Hind</i>	... Morsdābād	Ditto	... Ditto	... Banwārī Lal	him.	" 12th & 20th	" 15th & 21st	150	"
79	<i>Tāleef</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	... Ditto	... Bāhat Ali Khān	" 12th	" 16th	" 18th	105	"
80	<i>Tanāndif</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Ditto	Pūran Chadd	" 16th	" 16th	" 18th	125	"
81	<i>Tibyān-i-Akkābār</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	... Bi-monthly	Muhammad Ali	" 9th	" 9th	" 15th	75	"
82	<i>Tūsiya-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	... Weekly	Kirrār Husain	" 16th	" 16th	" 21st	198	"
83	<i>Vāsi-i-Hind</i>	... Sīlikot	Ditto	... Ditto	Mīrāt Mavahid	" 18th	" 16th	" 16th
84	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	... Daily	Gyān Chand	" 11th to 17th	" 11th to 17th	" 15th to 21st	900	"
85	<i>Vritt Dhāra</i>	... Dhār	Marathi	... Weekly	Harf Bhēskar	" 14th	" 19th	" 18th	120	"
86	<i>Waqāya-i-Ālam</i>	... Ghāzīpur,	Urdū	... Ditto	Sīruju-l-din Ahmad,	" "	" "	" "	300	"

ALLAHABAD :

The 20th July, 1884.

PRIYĀ DAS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

